VOLUME. I. NUMBER VI.

THE

UTAH REVIEW.

REV. THEOPHILUS B. HILTON, A. M., B. D., EDITOR.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

DECEMBER, 1881.

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SALT LAKE:
UTAH PRINTING CO., PRINTERS.
No. 99 Main Street.

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THE UTAH REVIEW.

REV. THEOPHILUS B. HILTON, A. M., B. D., EDITOR.

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I.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

If any man seeks an office, shoot him on the spot! Such is the rallying cry of the civil service reformers. But if there were no office-seekers, there would be no office-holders, save, possibly, one—a despot—and he wouldn't seek, he would seize office. No career could be nobler, more useful and honorable than that of General Garfield. Yet he was a born office-seeker. His brother, who is not a born office-seeker and who is now farming in Wisconsin or Michigan, the obscurest of the obscure, may be as good a man as the General was, and as well endowed by nature, but which career is it the more natural a man should prefer? Yet the difference in the two careers was primarily due to the presence or absence of the desire and ambition for office. Offices may be sought from unworthy motives and for ignoble uses, and so may the ownership of a farm or a place in trade or in the learned professions. It is according to the nature of the man. It should not be sought as an end or as a livelihood, but as a means of usefulness. It should not be sought by running after it, but by making one's self fit for it. It adds nothing to a man and confers nothing on him but opportunity. If he be unfit, it is a touchstone which soon detects and advertises the unfitness. Offices will be sought where opportunity is free. It is the right of a free people to aspire to office and power, and it is the possession of that right and its exercise which makes and keeps them free. There is little danger that our people will be scared out of it by clamor.

But perhaps our theme has more to do with how offices are to be obtained. Most of our civil offices are elective. The people meet and select candidates and vote them into office. In this way we elect a President, and him we hold responsible in the nature of things for the proper administration of justice, the execution of the laws, collecting and disbursing the revenues, carrying and distributing the mails, surveying and disposing of the public lands, controlling the Indians, the army, the navy,

and our relations with foreign powers. Held responsible, he must have the initiative in the appointment of his subordinates, and the Constitution rightfully lodges it in his hands. Immediately upon the assassination of General Garfield, because he declined to appoint Guiteau to office, there went up a great cry that it was the result of the spoils system, and that it was conclusive proof that the appointing power should be dissevered from the Presidential office, at least as to all posts of minor importance. But is the evil—if it be an evil—obviated by detaching it or a part of it from the Presidential office and attaching it to sôme other office? Clearly it must be deposited somewhere, and it needs no argument to show that the Constitution deposited it where it ought to be, and where alone it can be. The principle is the same, whether the office sought is of minor or major importance. Guiteau didn't demand a clerkship, but the Austrian Mission, or the Consul-Generalship at Paris. All officers and business men having office or employment to give, are liable to be killed as the President was. Can they therefore cease to perform their duties in their discretion? There is too much jealousy of high office in this country, and administration admittedly suffers from it. The initiative in great measures is never taken by bodies of men, but always by one, if at all. Illustrations are—the acquirement of Louisiana by Jefferson; of the Suez Canal by Disraeli, and the emancipation of the slaves by Lincoln. Distribute the attributes and responsibilities of high office amongst boards and councils and committees and commissions, and experience has often shown that loose or mal-administration is the consequence. The individual has no field, no incentive—his endeavor and conscience are merged in those of the governing body or bodies; no one is responsible, no one can be held accountable if things go wrong—and under such circumstances they mostly do go wrong. During all the years of the mis-government of our commercial metropolis, the protest against this dividing of the executive power has been steady and well-founded. Let us not make the same mistake with our Chief Executive. Let us not emasculate the office which represents the majesty of fifty millions of free people by dividing and distributing its power and responsibility. At the same time we must not fall into the opposite and somewhat inconsistent error of the civil service reformers, namely: that the President should exercise the appointing power irrespective of the advice of Senators and Representatives in Congress. President Hayes announced this as sound doctrine, but Garfield, a man of more political experience, rejected it. "To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for the many offices to be filled requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man," said Garfield, "and the Executive should therefore seek and receive the information and assistance of those whose knowledge of the communities in which the duties are to be performed best qualifies them in making the wisest choice." That is why the President must consult representative men from the different States in deciding upon appointments. It is not a matter of choice or of taste, but of necessity. The President can ignore the men who made him President, but not without incurring their just contempt, and not without disorganizing and weakening his party. Obligations in this case, as in most others, are mutual, and personal obli-

gations are just as binding in politics as they are in business. The Bench is the only place amongst men where personal considerations may not legitimately enter and have their just weight. So that, in practice, the President will rightly consult Senators and Representatives, and be largely governed by their advice, although legally and technically not obliged to be. The ideas of the civil service reformers, if they could be realized, would create an office-holding caste, and this would soon become practically hereditary. Is this desirable in a country ruled by party government? Elections often turn almost solely on the desire of the people for a change in the personnel as well as in the policy of administration. Install a class in the offices in perpetuity, and elections or the general interest in them would gradually cease, because they would have lost their object, not the offices in themselves but the use to be made of them, the exercise of power in a different direction and on different principles. Political apathy, not political life and activity, is the danger that threatens us. The advantage of an occasional thorough change and overhauling of the books and methods in use would be lost, the ever-present chance of which is the greatest possible check on those methods.

We are cited to the British civil service as a triumphant answer to these objections, but it remains to be shown that Great Britain's administrative methods or administration are better than ours, while in politics she has not yet arrived at the point we started from a century ago. Why then should we be asked to take either her administrative or political methods, which are intimately connected in a Democracy, as models? There, candidates for the civil service are subjected to a competitive examination, which lasts a few hours, which may examine for everything but real fitness, and which may be crammed for. Here the test is infinitely more searching. A candidate must have so lived as to have a well-established and general reputation for fitness or he cannot command the influence that secures appointment, he cannot pass the scrutiny of the confirming Senate, he cannot execute his official bond in amount and with sureties corresponding to the importance of the office. Broadly it may be said that the issue is between government by universal suffrage and by competitive examination. It is not Great Britain but China that has thoroughly tried the latter. Thousands of years ago China abandoned the experiment of governing by universal suffrage and adopted the other method. The result is a governing class, the members of which know the sacred books by heart, and a people without souls. Judged by this example the system will hardly commend itself to our people. If it is the only panacea for a pure and efficient civil service, it is at least curious that business men have not discovered and do not employ it, or that the people assembled in nominating convention do not require a certificate of his qualifications from an examining board before selecting a candidate for elective office. The truth is the man who should need it would be thrown out for that reason, and ought to be. His qualifications should be notorious for any office or any service and as a matter of fact they are.

It is not true of our present methods of appointment that they take no account of fitness. President Arthur says that "original appoint-

ments should be based on ascertained fitness." How is it to be ascertained? By sending applicants before a board of examiners to be plied with literary and abstract questions? or by taking the suffrage of prominent men in the communities where they live as to their general character and ability, which is what is done? There are such qualities as uprightness, integrity, natural shrewdness, good judgment, faculty for business, as well as mere literary smartness, and if people think that anybody without reference to these qualities which gauge a man's standing and reputation can secure appointment to office, it simply shows that they know nothing about it. The fact that the civil service reformers as a rule are not in office is proof enough that mere vociferousness is not considered a qualification. Usually when a man desires an office he gets the more prominent business and professional men where he lives to recommend him for it, and he must be a man of worth or they will not do it. He then secures such endorsements as he can from men in office in his own or other States, and when there is a vacancy the President will appoint him, unless some other applicant has a more weighty suffrage of influential men in his favor. Very seldom does the President remove, save for cause. We hear much of the clean sweep of a hundred thousand officers once in four years, but we never see it. Not even when the rebellion broke out, and there was the first change of parties in half a century, were the civil officers very freely superseded; and we were crippled all through the war for this very reason—the offices being full of Southern sympathizers.

President Arthur says "the tenure of office should be stable; positions of responsibility should, so far as practicable, be filled by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers, and the investigation of all complaints and punishment of all official misconduct should be prompt and thorough." This, in addition to what I before quoted from Arthur's letter of acceptance, namely, that "original appointments should be based on ascertained fitness," makes as sound a civil service code as the case admits of. Yet Arthur is a Prince of the spoils system (Conkling being the King) in the reform cant of the day. There is really no difference between the politicians and the reformers, save in the method of ascertaining fitness. The former consider the ordeal a man has to pass under the present system infinitely more crucial than any possible set examination could be. The rush and greed for office is greatly exaggerated, as also the time it takes to consider and dispose of applications. There are not two thousand offices in the entire civil service of the United States which pay more than two hundred dollars a month. And it seems from current accounts that President Arthur is not greatly worried by office-seekers. He is not even turning out his enemies and putting in his friends. In short, he is in supreme power, and is using it in a faultless manner—so much so that even the civil service reformers are almost ashamed to continue fault-finding.

There are other features of the British civil service besides the contrivance for restricting entry into it, such as its higher pay regularly increased with length of service, and its retired list, which are consonant enough with a caste government, but are not with a democratic govern-

ment. Only a fraction of the people of Great Britain are electors. The mass are too stolid to even know that they have (or might have) political rights. A seat in Parliament costs a fortune, and even Disraeli could not get one until he married a woman who bought it for him. From the reports of Parliamentary Commissions their elections are mere shambles for the purchase of voters. At the last Parliamentary election in Gloucester, of the 4,904 voters 2,756 were bribed, and 286 more were the bribers. "Lord Harewood spent $600,000 in one Yorkshire election; $250,000 have been given for a great borough, and the House of Commons spends $10,000,006 every time it is dissolved," says the London *Spectator*. These things are due to lack of self-respect in the lower classes, and that comes from the fact that their rank is artificial. Make opportunity free, as it is in this country, and you have no lower class—no vast underlying stratum of people deprived of freedom, and therefore made to seem to themselves to be less than men. We are no more ready to go to Great Britain than to China for political models.

It is a common charge that the civil officers devote their main attention to politics, neglecting the business of their offices. Hayes issued an order that they should abstain from politics and forbidding political assessments. It is not true that they neglect their official duties, and were it true, the Government would have ample recourse on their bonds. His official duties done, the citizen-officer's *time* and *brain* and *will* are his own, and the President has no right to control them. Politics is the science and art of administration, and a man who has no bent for politics is unfit to hold office. It would be like putting one who is color-blind to the painter's art. On the same principle, a man who hasn't heart enough in the success of the party to which he professes to belong to be willing to contribute one or two per cent. of his salary to its legitimate election expenses, has too little interest in its successful administration to be altogether safe to trust with a share in it. The fate of President Hayes' civil service order No. 1, which, by the way, was the last of the series, was ludicrous. It was ignored. Cornell and Arthur were its chief victims, and they had the satisfaction of seeing Hayes and his entire cabinet afterwards take the stump and aid in their election to offices of much greater importance than those they were ejected from.

This naturally leads up to another claim of the civil service reformers, namely, that offices should not be bestowed for political services. In other words, if the civil service reformers carry the country, and elect a President on that issue, they are to fill the offices (or leave them full, which comes to the same thing) of spoils men and machine men, as they call them. To put civil service reformers into the offices would be, in their phrase, bestowing the offices for political services. If Mr. Lincoln, in 1861, had filled the offices with the advocates of slavery and secession, he would have been carrying out this idea, but it would have been fatal to the cause that has triumphed. It is very certain that those who elect the President are the fittest living men to fill the offices in his gift, and this because they have elected him, and are in sympathy with him, and represent the majority of the people. "To the victors belong the spoils" is but another way of saying that elections shall elect. The point is, the

power to fill the civil offices must be absolutely left with the Chief Magistrate, who is responsible for the proper execution of the trust reposed in him by the people. With the sharp watch kept on him, the directness with which public approval or censure can be brought to bear on him in a thousand ways, there is no danger of any material abuse of it. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating. We have a civil service now, appointed in accordance with the spoils system, as it is termed, although it is the system of the Fathers. How does that civil service discharge its trust? Who has stones as well as grass to cast against it? Why are its members singled out of all the world as peculiarly needing reform? Are they worse than the men elected to Congress and the State Legislatures? Are they worse than railroad or manufacturing or mining or trading men? Can any one name such scoundrels in the civil service as cashier Baldwin of Newark, president Benyon and cashier Young of Boston, Duncan of San Francisco, Morton of Philadelphia, Winslow of Boston, Spencer of Chicago, or Tracy of Hartford, whose stealings sum up nearly ten million dollars? The truth is, there is no better civil or any other kind of service in existence than the civil service of the United States, and it is improving all the time at that. The stealing in handling the public funds has fallen from eleven dollars per thousand, under Van Buren, to absolute zero, under Hayes. When General Spinner left the Treasury his books balanced to a cent, and showed that forty-four thousand million dollars had been covered into his vaults and paid out again without any loss whatever. When the Democracy got control of the House six years ago, they had an investigating committee after every bureau of the Executive Departments, and they found nothing that even partisan recklessness could use against the civil service. In the last five years the Internal Revenue Bureau, under General Raum, a machine man of the most pronounced type, collected six hundred millions and disbursed twenty millions without the loss of a cent. The same integrity and faithfulness mark the other branches of the civil service. When Carl Schurz, an honest man although a civil service reformer and born without a heart, superseded Zach Chandler in the Interior Department, he bore willing testimony to the faultless manner in which the veteran machine politician had run the business.

It would seem that the need for civil service reform is in inverse proportion to the clamor about it. Every man in the service is under pecuniary bonds, bound by iron-clad oaths of office, and circumscribed by most rigorous laws. He not only cannot use public money, if he deposits it in a bank it is embezzlement. It must be placed in a Government depositary the day it comes into his hands, or the law makes him a thief. He is kept under the strictest surveillance. If he goes wrong, detection, ruin and disgrace are sure to follow; and yet such is the unconscionable license of slander in this country, and such the haste to believe it, the popular impression has come to be that office is chiefly desirable for the opportunity it affords to steal and get away with it! If a legislator, elected by the people, sells himself to the service of some private interest on the contrary, he incurs no penalty, runs no risks, and can and does use the corruption money to secure re-election as long as he

desires it. If common report has any basis at all in truth, the Legislators of many of the States, and not a few Congressmen are thoroughly corrupt. Would not a little reform of the elective service be in order, or is there not enough to go around? All that would be required to make it effective—provided it should be deemed worthy of attention—would be for every man to be habitually honest himself, and to attend to his public duties faithfully. That would abolish the packed primary and the lobby, but it would imply a state of perfection to which human society has not attained. It would abolish the greed of gain, which seeks to use legislation to perpetuate injustice. In short, it would supersede the existing order of things by the Millenium. By this I mean to say that a stream cannot rise higher than its fountain; that the representative men of a community will be no better than the community; that while good people neglect their political duties, primaries and caucuses will be packed and nominations representing only those present made; that while there is a lobby or business rings seeking to corrupt legislators, there will be legislators to be corrupted. The reform that is needed must begin at home, with every individual; and when we have an honest people, all faithfully attending to their duties, we shall have honest officers, whether legislative or executive or judicial, whether elected or appointed.

A few years ago a great many savings banks went "where the woodbine twineth," millions upon millions of poor people's savings were lost, and bank officers and directors were plenty in the States' prisons. There went up then, from sea to sea, a cry for the Government to make its post-offices savings banks, and take care of the people's earnings. Did the people believe that they would lose one cent in a hundred years through a Government savings bank? No, they did not. They are renewing the demand to-day, and urging the Government to buy and operate the railroads and telegraphs as well as the mails, to save the people from the corporate robbers, of whom the land is full. Who administers the Government, to which men are looking and praying for relief, as to an earthly Providence? The civil service, appointed in accordance with what ranters and canters term "the spoils system." Who is responsible for the *personnel* of this service? The Presidents, the Senators, the Congressmen, the politicians—called, in derision, machine men, bosses, spoils men—who in the last twenty-five years have fought and won such a fight in the cause of humanity, of equal civil and political rights, of justice to all, of liberty protected by law, of honesty and economy in administration, of fidelity to public obligations, against a numerous and reckless and determined opposition, as never was fought and won before. Thermopylæ, Zama, Tours, Hastings, Waterloo, Bunker Hill, and a hundred other memorable fields have marked crises in human fate, but from 1856 to 1881 there was a constant crisis in this country, and the men who saved the day for mankind, who faced the storm and weathered it, are now pelted from behind with gravel stones by pigmies (so to speak), reproached with having saddled upon the country a corrupt civil service! From the racket one would think this was all they had done, too, and that compared with it there never was an evil before that afflicted men. But how absurd and false all this is, the great task done illustrates. Could

it have been accomplished by a corrupt civil service?—or a civil service appointed without reference to fitness? No greater men than those responsible for this service, and who appointed it as it was appointed, ever appeared in the annals of time. No greater deeds were ever done. Yet in choosing their instruments they were weak or corrupt, or, at the least, they did it on a wrong system, one that took no account of the adaptation of means to ends, one that overlooked qualifications for the duties to be performed—in a word, the spoils system! The results accomplished, and daily being accomplished, give the lie to the charge. Why will people conjure up men of straw in order to have somebody to knock down? Why waste their energies fighting imaginary evils?—mouthing phrases like parrots after one another that have no reference to facts? The evils that need combating are their own stupidity and ignorance, and their recklessness in thinking and speaking evil of others.

But the star route robbery, says one—what of that? Simply that it has been grossly exaggerated to make reform reputations and to pander to the national appetite for slander, and that no abuse could have happened had Congress not left the door open for it. It is not claimed that all appointed officers are immaculate, and one bad sheep, if not soon discovered, infects a flock. The whisky stealing of 1875 was due to one corrupt Supervisor of Internal Revenue at St. Louis. The star route scandal is due to one man, General Brady, who, whether corruptly or not, in some cases undoubtedly exercised unwisely the discretion given him by the law. Yet this was done only on representations of the people and of public men, however obtained, which Brady could not in reason be expected to have disregarded. I do not for a moment justify Brady, especially since he has taken advantage of the statute of limitations to escape or postpone trial; but if Congress had done its duty, and the people who are now denouncing him had refused to sign petitions for increase and expedition of service, Brady could not have done things which he now seems anxious to avoid having flooded by the light of a trial. His action is a stain on the civil service, and so were the whisky frauds; but as the civil service purged itself of the one, so will it of the other, and it is the knowledge of this which causes people to demand, with untiring persistence, that the functions of the civil service shall be extended to banking, telegraphing, and railroading.

For a foil, now, look at the River and Harbor Bill, by which Congressmen yearly rob the Treasury of more than all the civil service thieves have stolen since the Government was founded. Look at the Arrears-of-Pensions legislation, which is little else than a premium offered for fraud and perjury, calling for hundreds of millions, with fifty thousand new claimants, a year,—twenty years after the war! Look at business men who rob the people of hundreds of millions, by means of watered stocks, contracts with themselves (under other names), and fifty other robber's devices. There hasn't been a railroad built in this country for thirty years save through a breach of trust, so that it has come to be understood and recognized as entirely honorable. Thomas A. Scott, admittedly the best of the railroad barons, died worth seven millions, made by injecting five volumes of water to one of substance in the shares of the railroads he

controlled, and then unloading them on the people. There are four men in California who have made thirty-five millions apiece in twenty years on a capital of about one hundred thousand dollars. What wonder that subordinates, bank cashiers and the like, take to speculating and lose millions of other people's money!

"Men with checks and greenbacks, boys and women too,
Haste to where the teller winks his eye,
Glad that in the future, when the times are blue,
They will have a nest of eggs laid by;
Little do they fancy that it won't be long
Ere their hopes will all be overthrown,
And in pain and sorrow they will sing this song:
Empty is the bank—the cashier 's gone."

What worse, in truth, is Cashier Baldwin, who steals two or three millions out of the bank entrusted to him, than railroad men who steal a thousand millions by selling printed papers called stocks, representing nothing, to the people? Or than the makers of the laws that permit it to be done? It looks, in all candor, as though the appointed office-holders (executive and administrative) were about the only upright class of officers we have, or of citizens either, and for them we are indebted to what our friends, the civil service reformers, call "the infamous spoils system." For the courts, especially the criminal courts, we have only to look at the disgusting farce made of them by the assassin of Garfield, and to the people, outraged beyond endurance and driven in self-defense to daily take criminals from the hands of officers everywhere and execute justice on them without waiting for the farce called a trial.

There are questions of vital importance awaiting settlement, such as, to quote Senator Edmunds: "To preserve and improve the laws for the security of National civil rights; to make as effective as possible provisions for the purity and fairness of Congressional elections; to establish by law the methods of ascertaining the result of Presidential elections, so as to give the conclusive effect the Constitution demands to the action of each State, and to prevent the exercise by the Houses of Congress of anything in the nature of appellate or revisory power over the action of the constituted authority of the State in such cases; to so improve the Civil Service as to diminish, and, if possible, remove, the evils of place-hunting and the interchange of favors between the members of the legislative and executive branches of the Government, and to free the tenure of a great number of offices from dependence upon political favor or political opinion; to readjust the revenue laws upon the basis of producing the greatest revenue with the least and nearest equal burden to the people, and of developing and encouraging the industrial pursuits of every calling of our citizens; to bring both the theory and practice of the Government in regard to the currency to the point of a fixed and uniform metallic standard of values, and making coin only a legal tender in the payment of debts; and to promote, so far as the National Government can lawfully do so, the increase and diffusion of education among all citizens, and in every part of the Republic." Yet we are held from the consideration of these subjects by the clamor about civil service

reform. Senator Edmunds is so far influenced by it as to include it in his list, but as a matter of fact the principles he lays down in this respect are conceded by everybody, and they are the rule of our Presidents and appointing officers, and long have been. For years they have been embodied in party platforms, and in candidates' letters of acceptance acknowledged to be binding. It is a wrong to the great political and business interests of the country to persistently direct all attention to the need of reform in the civil service. It is not too much to say that there is more need of reform everywhere else. What is contended for, when boiled down, the mere establishment of examining boards, if not impracticable, is trifling, and would seem to be urged only as a rallyingcry of the *outs* to get *in*, or of a sort of Adullamites to break down and destroy the Republican party. It was the plea upon which the Greeley bolt of 1872 was made. And after it had retired many of the greatest Republican leaders and given Congress in both Houses to the Democrats, and the White House but for the dangerous purging of the ballot boxes in Louisiana, those who made that bolt were obliged by events to practically drop it, to recall the retired Republican chieftains, such as were not permanently ruined by it, and to go to work for the old party, under its old leaders, with an earnestness almost superhuman. Why the country was on the verge of civil war in early 1877, not because of a strife for the offices in themselves, but because the civil service reformers had so unconscionably slandered leading Republicans as to impair confidence in them and make the election extremely close. Finally, the Presidency was saved to the party of progress and reform only by a bargain which hampered President Hayes and obliged him to appoint many unfit men to office, and to keep them in office after they were known to be unfit. It turns out that Mr. Hayes' Postmaster-General was apprised of the star route frauds almost at the beginning of his administration, and if he had done his duty they would have been stopped at once.

But the proofs of insincerity in the civil service reform agitation are abundant. Roscoe Conkling has been termed the king of the spoils system, George William Curtis being the originator of the phrase and the prime mover in the agitation. Yet, when Collector Robertson entered on the duties of his office he found Conkling's appointees in the Custom House to be a widow and her son and a one-armed soldier, while Curtis had seventy-five appointees, foremost of whom was his brother with a sinecure at $2,200 a year! Conkling was turned upon after he resigned the Senatorship of New York, and was refused a re-election because he was a boss, a machine man, a spoils man, and all that lingo. But the civil service reformers make the same complaint of the men who succeeded him, the virtuous featherheads and half-breeds. It was merely the substitution of one set of leaders for another. The machine, the organization, remains, and it must remain, or the machine of the opposition party will occupy the field of victory. The whole war is personal and does not turn on principles at all. All principles are alike to those who wage it provided they can destroy their personal enemies. Mr. Curtis induced some thousands of inexperienced young voters to oppose Cornell for Governor because he was a machine man—in other words, a friend of

Conkling. But he was elected, by the grace of John Kelly, and is confessedly the best Governor the State ever had. Arthur was denounced by these men because he went to Albany to aid in the re-election of his friend Conkling. He was called all manner of vile names and his resignation of the office he disgraced was demanded. As if his office—any office—could absolve him from unfulfilled personal obligations! For the last three months these bulldozers have been as busy eating their foul words as their worst enemies could wish. Yet Arthur has not changed. Mr. Hayes was a civil service reformer, *par excellence*. He announced in advance that he wouldn't be a candidate the second time, as if that comprised all the civic virtues. It turned out that no one wanted him to be. He ordered all men in office to abstain from politics and forbade political assessments. In pursuance of this policy he and Sherman drove Cornell and Arthur out of office. Yet see where they are now. When Cornell was nominated through Conkling's influence for Governor, Hayes took it all back, and so did Sherman, and Schurz, and Evarts. Hayes appointed to office largely from his personal friends, from his old regiment, and he looked out for the Louisiana crowd who were immediately instrumental in getting him into office. In this he was right enough but it wasn't civil service reform. In short, with all the professions possible, he paid as little attention to the rules of civil service reform, especially toward the last, as any one could. His civil service reform admirers were nonplussed and ceased to defend him. He even took the stump himself; and Sherman, becoming a candidate for the Presidency, used the patronage of the Treasury Department in advancing his candidacy in a manner and to an extent hardly, if ever, known before. Nothing arbitrary done by the machine in any State but was equalled or excelled by the collectors of customs and internal revenue in Sherman's interest. His following at Chicago was almost wholly fictitious, and it went to make up the odds and ends that outvoted the Grant delegates and is now called by many "the party."

I cite these things to show that the cry for civil service reform is for effect, is insincere, is raised by the *outs* to get *in*, which I verily believe, and how completely it is thrown aside as a broken reed when real political work is to be done. Mr. MacVeagh went into Garfield's cabinet as the representative of the civil service reformers, and he goes out having made the poorest record of anybody in it. He started with a brass band to prosecute the star route men bequeathed to Garfield by civil service reformer Hayes, and was nowhere, as usual, when the issue was joined and efficient work was required. He "branded" some men, and may be they deserved it, but he failed to attend to their prosecution and allowed the limitation statute to shield them from punishment. He is the reformer of reformers in the popular estimation, or at least in that of his set, and Arthur the spoils man. Yet Arthur had to say to him, and did say to him, that he hadn't done his duty under the Federal statutes in the star route cases. And it is left to Arthur, after all the blustering of the reform crowd, to purge the Post-office Department of jobbery and so far to reform the civil service. I have no doubt he will do it, and without any beating of reform gongs.

In all this I trust it will be understood that I am not opposed to real civil service reform, or to reform of anything else that needs it. I agree with President Arthur, that original appointments should be based on ascertained fitness; that tenure of office should be stable; that vacancies should be filled by promotion, as far as practicable, and that official misconduct, when established, should be promptly punished. But I claim that this is, in substance, the policy now in force; that we need no boards of examiners to divide the responsibility with the President or other appointing officers; that we have no occasion to take Great Britain or China as a model in any respect; that our civil service need not fear comparison for integrity and efficiency with any service in existence, and that we want no office-holding caste in this country. I am against that canting and mouthing of phrases with nothing in them but slander; against that assumption of superior virtue and theoretic wisdom joined to practical imbecility in the management of affairs, which are characteristic of the self-styled civil service reformers.

O. J. Hollister.

———o———

II.

CHILD OF THE ANGEL WING.

"Oh, sing me a song as I fall asleep!"
Said a little one with lustrous eye;
"Or tell me a tale of the flowers that peep,
In the bright green woods that reach the sky;
That peep in the spring, when the birdies sing,
And the heavens are blue as our Nelly's eyes,
Or tell of the child of the angel wing
Who walks in the garden of Paradise!"

I sang him the song—I told him the tale,
And watched by his couch till we tho't he slept,
And his cheek was white as the moonbeam pale,
That stealth and bright near his pillow crept;
Then my words grew few, and my voice sank low,
And I heard, "In thy dreams may the seraphs sing;"
But he whispered soft as I rose to go,
"Oh, tell of the child of the angel wing!"

Then I sang again, but he restless grew
And tossed his young arms as he wildly spoke,
And a burning red to his forehead flew,
As the moon went down and the morning broke,
But he spoke no more of the Spring's bright flowers,
And he thought no more of his Nelly's eyes;
One name alone, mid his feverish hours,
Was breathed in a whisper that pierced the skies.

"My mother," he said, and his eyes grew dim,
For the sense, with their wavering lustre fled,
And he never knew that she watched by him,
Whose sun went down at his dying bed.
He has gone where the angels sweetly sing,
His story was brief as the sunset dies;
He walks with the child of the angel wing
In the flowery garden of Paradise!

III.

FERNS OF THE WEST.

[Concluded.]

V. PELLÆA, Link. Cliff-Brake.

Fruit-dots oblong or roundish, soon running together. Small ferns. (Greek *dusky*, from the dark stalk.)

A genus of about 50 species. Most of them in South Africa; some in tropical America, and 11 in the United States.

* *Fronds pinnate, smooth, thin; veins easily seen; involucre broad. Rootstock short.*

38. P. Breweri Eaton. (*Brewer's* P.)

Pinnæ entire, or two-lobed or parted, oblong-ovate; veins more than once-forked. Stalks breaking up into many joints. Involucre light-colored. Sterile pinnæ broader. Rootstock very short and thick.

California and Arizona to Utah and southern Colorado. Clefts of rocks.

39. P. gracilis. Hooker. (The *slender* P.)

Frond very thin and delicate; lower pinnæ once- or twice-parted into three to five divisions; fertile divisions oblong or linear-oblong, entire or sharply cut; divisions of sterile fronds obovate or ovate, scalloped or cut; veins of the fertile fronds usually once-forked. Rootstock very slender. Stalks not breaking into joints. 3 to 6 inches high.

On shaded limestone rocks. Vermont to Colorado. Asia. Rare in the West.

** *Fronds leathery; veins not easily seen; involucre very evident.*

\+ *Final divisions obtuse or acute, not having a sharp point or prickle at the tip.*

\+\+ *Fronds never tri-pinnate.*

40. P. atropurpurea. Link. (The *dark purple* P.)

Smooth, except a few hairs on the stalk and midrib. Frond pinnate (lower pinnæ sometimes pinnate); fertile divisions linear or oblong; sterile sometimes oval, usually entire, slightly heart-shaped or truncate at base; veins forking only twice. 6 to 18 inches high. (*Pteris* ——, L.; *Allosorus* ——, Kunze.)

Clefts of perpendicular rocks. Colorado (rare), to Arizona and Mexico. Throughout the eastern States.

41. P. aspera, Baker. (The *rough* P.)

Frond bi-pinnate, very rough on both sides with short, stiff, straight or branched white hairs; pinnæ and pinnules deltoid-lanceolate; edges

of the involucre scalloped. 6 to 9 inches high. (*Cheilanthes* ——, Hooker.)

New Mexico to Texas.

++++*Fronds tri- to quadri-pinnate.* (No. 42 is rarely bi-pinnate.)

42. P. ANDROMEÆFOLIA, Fee. (The *Andromeda-leaved* P.)

Rootstock slender. Frond ovate, chiefly tri-pinnate; final divisions 2-12 to 5-12 inch long, oval, slightly heart-shaped, notched at the end, often sessile, almost fleshy; fertile divisions often with the edges rolled up to the midrib; veins numerous, parallel; involucres thin, white-margined. 4 to 24 inches high. (*Pteris* —— and *Allosorus* ——, Kaulfuss.)

California to Arizona. Chili. South Africa.

43. Variety PUBESCENS, Baker. (The *pubescent* var.)

Final divisions usually larger than in the typical form, and often more heart-shaped; rachis finely pubescent and almost glandular.

San Diego (California), Arizona, New Mexico. Rare.

44. P. PULCHELLA Fee. (The *pretty* P.)

Rootstock very short. Frond quadri-pinnate at base, triangular-ovate; final divisions ovate-heart-shaped, obtuse, 1-12 to 1-4 inch long, always stalked, smooth, edges often much rolled up; involucre thin. Rachis and all its divisions black, polished. 6 to 18 inches high. (*Allosorus* ——, Mart. & Gal.)

New Mexico to Peru.

++--*Final divisions very sharp-pointed or prickly.*

45. P. TERNIFOLIA, Link. (The P. with *leaves divided in threes.*)

Fronds pinnate; lower pinnæ three-parted.

May occur in Texas or Arizona. Mexico to Peru.

++ *Rootstock short and thick. Frond bi-pinnate, smooth; fertile pinnules rolled up to the midrib.*

46. P. WRIGHTIANA, Hooker. (The P. *dedicated to Wright.*)

Pinnules spreading, not exceeding six pairs; sterile ones broadly oval, nearly ½ inch long, rounded or heart-shaped at base, obtuse but with a minute, sharp point or prickle. Fronds lanceolate. Scales on the rootstock dark-brown. 8 to 12 inches high. (*P. mucronata*, Baker; *P. Wrightiana*, Fee.)

Colorado to Texas, Arizona and California.

47. P. BRACHYPTERA, Baker. (The *small fern.*)

Pinnæ very short, often broader than long, ascending or pressed close to the rachis; pinnules 5 to 13 to each pinna, ¼ to ½ inch long, crowded; frond narrowly oblong-linear. Scales on the rootstock rusty, toothed. 12 to 18 inches high. (*P. Ornithopus*, var. ———, Eaton.)

Sierras, California. Rocky places.

+- +- *Fronds tri-pinnate* (in well developed plants).

48. P. ORNITHOPUS, Hooker. (The *bird-footed* P.)

Fronds very stiff; pinnæ linear, lower ones often ⅓ the length of the frond; pinnules with 3 to 7 divisions, not exceeding ⅛ inch long, margins rolled up to the midrib, the rare sterile divisions four-sided. Rootstock very thick and short.

Dry, rocky hillsides; throughout California, especially near the coast. Guadalupe Island.

49. P. DENSA, Hooker. (The *close-set* P.)

Rootstock slender, branching, tangled. Frond ovate, 1½ to 2½ inches long; final divisions ½ inch long, linear-lanceolate; fertile entire, sterile sharply toothed; margins slightly recurved: involucre light-colored. Usually very small, growing at high elevations. (*Onychium* ——, Brackenridge.)

Utah and western Wyoming to California and Oregon. Rocky places.

*** *Fronds leathery; veins hidden; final divisions broad and flat; involucre very narrow.*

50. P. BRIDGESII, Hooker. (*Bridges'* P.)

Fronds pinnate; pinnæ mainly opposite, sterile ones round, at first folded together and so half-moon-shaped, glaucous; involucre narrow, whitish, soon unrolled and exposing the spore-cases. Stalks dark-brown. Scales on the rootstock very narrow, upper half or two-thirds hair-like, often cleft. 6 to 12 inches high.

Crevices of rocks. Sierras, California.

51. P. FLEXUOSA, Link. (The *easily bending* P.)

Fronds bi- or tri-pinnate; final divisions broadly ovate or heart-shaped, very obtuse; involucre at length flattened out and exposing the spore-cases. Rachis and its branches bent in a zigzag way. Stalks reddish. 6 to 24 inches or more long. (*Allosorus* ——, Kaulfuss; *P. intermedia*, Kuhn.)

Texas to Arizona; south to Peru.

VI. CRYPTOGRAMME, R. BROWN. ROCK-BRAKE.

Fruit-dots round or oblong, soon running together. Fronds smooth; the sterile ones with ovate or obovate toothed or cut divisions, tri- to quadri-pinnate; fertile ones taller than the sterile, long-stalked, less divided; the divisions linear or oblong-linear, pod-like. Occasionally the upper part of the fertile frond is sterile. (Greek for *hidden-spores*.)

A genus of two species, one American and one European.

52. C. ACROSTICHOIDES, R. Brown. (The *Acrostichum-like* C.)

Sterile fronds leathery, dark green, scalloped or toothed; fertile yellowish and thinner. (*Allosorus* ——, Sprengel.)

In dry soil among rocks. California to Colorado and Lake Superior; north to latitude 50° or 60°. It has been found growing above timber line (12,000 feet above the sea) in Colorado.

VII. PTERIS, LINNÆUS. BRAKE. BRACKEN.

Fronds in our species large; veins free. (Greek *wing*, because the fronds are pinnate, feather like.)

A large genus, chiefly tropical. A very few species in the southern States.

53. P. AQUILINA, Linnæus. (The P. *like an eagle's beak.*)

Frond 2 to 3 feet long and broad, almost leathery, smooth in the typical form, bi- to quadri-pinnate at base; lowest pinnæ rather long-stalked; pinnules oblong-lanceolate or linear-halberd-shaped, entire or pinnately parted: final divisions oblong or linear, obtuse; terminal one-rather long, tapering: veins much forked. Stalks solitary, erect, lights colored, naked, swollen at base. Rootstock large, thick, having the partly decayed woody remains of the stalks of previous seasons.

Throughout the United States; less common westward. Various parts of the world. In wet or damp places. Young fronds and rootstocks often used for food.

54. Variety LANUGINOSA, Bong. (The *woolly* variety.)

Lower side of fronds silky or woolly; final divisions broad.

Common in California, east to Colorado. Merely a western form of the species. Very often grows on dry hillsides, and is six feet high.

VIII. ADIANTUM, LINNÆUS. MAIDEN-HAIR.

Chiefly smooth ferns, 1 to 2½ feet high, of graceful aspect. Stalk black, polished. Final divisions never narrow. (Greek *unwetted*, the fronds shed rain because they are oily.)

A genus of 67 species, mostly tropical.

* *Stalks forked.*

55. A. PEDATUM, L. (The A. *like a foot.*)

Rachises bearing, on the outside, 6 to 14 pinnate divisions; pinnules oblong, lobed or cleft, short-stalked; main vein running along the lower side of the pinnule which therefore appears one-sided.

Common in the coast ranges; less frequent in the Sierras, where it reaches an altitude of 7,000 feet at Summit (Jones.) Very rare in the Rocky Mountains (Cottonwood Canyon, Utah; Watson). North to Unalaska and east to the Atlantic. Japan, etc.

** *Stalks not forked. Fronds ovate to oval in outline, bi- to quadri-pinnate at base, simpler upwards.*

56. A. CAPILLUS-VENERIS, L. (Latinized *Maiden-Hair.*)

Final divisions wedge-shaped at base with nearly straight sides, obovate or broader, scalloped and finely toothed; involucres separated, oblong. Fronds delicate, smooth, usually drooping, upper half or third only pinnate.

Around springs and in damp canyons; southern California, Arizona, southern Utah, southern States and various parts of the world.

57. A. EMARGINATUM, Hooker. (The *notched* A.)

Final divisions smooth or nearly so, almost semi-circular, sometimes wedge-shaped at the very base; sides concave, slightly cut; involucres almost continuous. Stalks rather stout. Not drooping.

In canyons; from San Diego (California) to Oregon, in the coast ranges.

58. A. TRICHOLEPIS, Fee. (The *velvety* A.)

Final divisions hairy on both sides; involucres very velvety. Rootstock creeping; with linear, acuminate, tawny scales.

Rocky ravines. Western Texas to Yucatan. May have been collected by Nuttall at Monterey, California.

TRIBE IV.—BLECHNEÆ.

IX. LOMARIA, Willdenow. Deer-Fern.

Sterile fronds with pinnæ rather broad; veins free. Fertile fronds with very narrow pinnæ; veins often forming a series of meshes on each side of the midrib. (Greek for a *border*, on account of the long indusium?)

A genus of about 45 species, chiefly tropical. Evergreen.

59. L. Spicant, Desvaux. (The *pointed* L.)

Sterile fronds smooth, almost linear, tapering at both ends; stalk scarcely any; pinnæ oblong or oblong-linear, curved upwards. Fertile fronds very narrow, long-stalked; pinnæ sessile by an abruptly widened base. Rootstock short, thick, chaffy. 2 to 3 feet high. (*Osmunda* ——, L.; *Blechnum boreale*, Swartz.)

Damp canyons; Santa Cruz (California) to Oregon, in the coast ranges. A peculiar fern.

60. Variety serratum, Wollaston. (The *toothed* variety.)

Margins strongly and doubly serrate.

Deep ravines, Multnomah Co., Oregon (Howell).

A very peculiar form (*Blechnum doodioides*, Hooker), found in British Columbia, had the lower half of the fronds sterile and the upper half fertile, and the fruit-dots broken up into several short ones on each pinna.

X. WOODWARDIA, Smith. Chain-Fern.

Veins forming oblong meshes on each side of the midrib, at least. Tall ferns. Dedicated to *Woodward*.

A genus of 5 or 6 species. Two or three Asiatic, the rest American.

61. W. radicans, Smith variety Americana, Hooker. (The *rooting* W., *American* variety.)

Fronds pinnate, almost leathery; pinnæ parted; 8 to 15 inches long, 2 to 4 wide; final divisions triangular-lanceolate, curved, acuminate, spiny-toothed; fruit-dots close to the midrib. Rootstock stout, rising somewhat above the ground. 4 to 6 feet high. (*W. Chamissoi*, Brackenridge; *W. spinulosa*, Martens.)

Mendocino County (California), southward in the coast ranges and the Sierras; extending to Guatamala. The typical European form has a bud at the tip of the frond.

TRIBE V.—ASPLENIEÆ.

XI. ASPLENIUM, Linnæus. Spleenwort.

Fruit-dots sometimes on the lower side of the veinlets also. Veins free in our species. (Greek *against spleen*, because of their reputed remedial qualities.)

A genus of 300 species; 18 in the United States.

* *Indusium straight. Fronds pinnate; pinnæ very numerous, almost sessile. Small ferns.*

62. A. Trichomanes, L. (The A. *like Trichomanes.*)

Stalks 1 to 5 inches long, nearly black, and narrowly winged as well as the rachis. Fronds 2 to 8 inches long, evergreen, linear, rather rigid; pinnæ round, oval or oblong; base wedge-shaped or truncate, entire or minutely scalloped; fruit-dots 3 to 6 on each side of the midrib; indusium very delicate, scalloped or entire. Rootstock thick and short.

Clefts of rocks. Rare in the west. California, Colorado, Oregon, Washington Territory. Common in the eastern States. Throughout the temperate zone.

63. Variety INCISUM, Moore. (The *cut* variety.)

Pinnæ cut-lobed; lobes often scalloped.

Southern California.

64. A. PARVULUM, Martens and Galeotti. (The *very small* A.)

Stalks short. Fronds almost linear, stiff-papery; pinnæ very many, oblong, small, entire or minutely scalloped, enlarged at the base on the upper side, middle ones largest, lower smaller and bent down. 4 to 8 inches high. (*A. trichomanoides*, Mett.; *A. ebenum*, Eaton, Mex. Bound.)

Texas to Florida. Rare. Resembles A. ebenum closely.

65. A. VIRIDE, Hudson. (The *green* A.)

Stalks reddish-purple at base; rachis green, narrowly winged, with a few black hairs: frond linear, not evergreen, thin; pinnæ very broadly ovate or oblong, deeply scalloped; fruit-dots 1 to 3 on each side of the midrib. Rootstock slender, creeping. Scales at base of the stalk lanceolate, acuminate, with beautiful black striæ and meshes.

Northern Rocky Mountains and eastward. Clefts of rocks.

66. A. SEPTENTRIONALE Hoffmann. (The A. *of the north.*)

Fronds in dense tufts, grass-like; with 2 to 5 long-linear, acute divisions. Fruit-dots long, two or three to a division, next to the margin. 2 to 4 inches high. Closely resembles a bunch of grass: unlike any other fern of our region.

Colorado and New Mexico. Europe and India. Rare.

** *Fruit-dots usually curved or horse-shoe-shaped. Large ferns.*

67. A. FILIX-FŒMINA, Bernhardi. (*Female-Fern.*)

Fronds once- to tri-pinnate, thin, acuminate; fruit-dots near the midrib. 2 to 4 feet high.

Variety ANGUSTUM, Eaton. (The *narrow* variety.)

Fronds almost bi-pinnate; pinnæ lanceolate, bent upwards; divisions oblong, scalloped or toothed. Fruit-dots very many. 1 to 3 feet high.

California, Utah and eastward. In damp, shady places.

68. Variety LATIFOLIUM, Hooker. (The *broad-leaved* variety.)

Frond almost bi-pinnate, oblong-lanceolate; pinnæ oblong-linear. Secondary rachis winged. Final divisions broadly ovate, obtuse, often doubly serrate. 2 to 3 feet high.

Oregon. In damp, shady places.

69. Variety COMMUNE, Eaton. (The *common* variety.)

Frond bi-pinnate; pinnæ long; pinnules oblong-lanceolate, pointed, cut or serrate. About 2 feet high.

Throughout the United States. Damp, shady places.

70. Variety CYCLOSORUM, Ruprecht. (The variety with *rounded fruit-dots.*)

Fronds very large, about 5 feet high, bi-pinnate; pinnules almost parted; fruit-dots roundish; indusium very short, small.

Oregon and Vermont. Damp, shady places.

TRIBE VI.—ASPIDIEÆ.

XII. PHEGOPTERIS, Fée. Beech-Fern.

Stalks not jointed to the rootstock. Our ferns have free veins; fruit-dots near the margin; fronds very thin and papery, bright-green. This was formerly united with Polypodium. (Greek for *beech-fern.*)

A genus of about 100 species, 4 North American.

* *Fronds pinnate, or several times parted.*

71. P. ALPESTRIS, Mettenius. (The *alpine* P.)

Fronds oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, smooth, pinnate; pinnæ twice-parted, deltoid-lanceolate; final divisions from ovate-oblong to lanceolate, twice cut or toothed. Rootstock short and thick. 1 to 3 feet high. (*Polypodium* ——, Hoppe; *Aspidium* ——, Swartz.)

Around rocks in dense patches; Lassen's Peak (California) to British Columbia. Europe. Resembles Asplenium Filix-fœmina.

72. P. POLYPODIOIDES, Fée. (The P. *like Polypodium.*)

Fronds twice-parted, deltoid-ovate, hairy on the veins; lowest pair of primary divisions turned downwards; final divisions oblong, entire, obtuse. Rachis winged. Rootstock very slender. 8 to 18 inches high. (*Polypodium Phegopteris*, L.)

Damp woods. Said to occur at San Jose (California). In the Rocky Mountains and eastward. Alaska. Europe and Asia.

** *Fronds divided into three stalked, once- or twice-pinnate divisions.*

73. P. DRYOPTERIS, Fée. (The P. *like Dryopteris. Oak-Fern.*)

Fronds smooth; divisions triangular; final divisions oblong, toothed or entire, obtuse. (*Polypodium* ——, L.)

Damp woods. Oregon and eastward.

XIII. ASPIDIUM, Swartz. Shield-Fern. Wood Fern.

Indusium attached to the center of the fruit-dot by a short stalk, or attached on one side at the margin. Veins free in our species. (From the Greek, meaning a *little shield*, in allusion to the indusium.)

A genus of over 300 species, chiefly tropical; 23 species in the United States.

* *Indusium kidney-shaped or round, fixed by one side.*

+ *Veins forking but once. Thin or papery ferns. Fronds pinnate; fruit-dots close to the margin. Rootstock thick, creeping.*

74. A. NEVADENSE Eaton. (From the *Sierra Nevadas.*)

Stalk short. Fronds narrowly lanceolate, pinnate; lower pinnæ gradually reduced in size, linear lanceolate, broad at base, almost sessile, deeply cut; final divisions oblong, nearly entire, obtuse, somewhat hairy on the veins, resinous dotted, indusium minute, hairy, glandular. 2 to 3 feet high.

Shady and moist places in the Sierras of California. Resembles *A. Noveboracense*, except in the rootstock.

75. A. PATENS, Swartz. (The *open* A.)

Fronds ovate-oblong, softly pubescent; lower pinnæ not reduced, linear, acuminate, pinnately parted; final divisions oblong, somewhat acute; indusium very pubescent. 1 to 3 feet high. (*Nephrodium* ——, Desvaux.)

In canyons; southern California, Texas to Florida and southward. Polynesia and South Africa.

++ *Veins forking freely; frond not papery; rachis usually scaly, as well as the stalk. Rootstock short and thick.*

76. A. FRAGRANS Swartz. (The *fragrant A.*)

Frond pinnate, narrowly lanceolate, glandular, fragrant, small; pinnæ parted, linear-oblong; final divisions oblong, obtuse, usually toothed, almost covered beneath with very large over-lapping indusia which are round and glandular on the edge. 4 to 12 inches high.

Northern Rocky Mountains and eastward.

77. A. FILIX-MAS, Swartz. (The *Male-Fern.*)

Frond once- to twice-pinnate, smooth, broader; pinnæ lanceolate, acuminate from a broad base; final divisions oblong, obtuse, toothed at the tip, lower ones cut; fruit-dots large, near the midrib; indusium smooth, round-kidney-shaped. 1 to 3 feet high. (*Nephrodium* ——, Richard.)

In damp canyons. Rare. Colorado and northward, thence eastward. In various parts of the world.

78. A. RIGIDUM, Swartz, variety ARGUTUM, Eaton. (The *stiff* A., *pungent* variety.)

Fronds bi-pinnate, ovate or triangular-lanceolate, smooth, glandular beneath; pinnæ oblong-lanceolate, the lowest broadest; final divisions oblong, cut or doubly serrate, teeth tipped with small bristles; veins very prominent; fruit-dots large, nearer the midrib than the margin; indusium round, glandular around the edge. Dried fronds fragrant. 1 to 3 feet high. (*A. argutum*, Kaulfuss.)

Shaded canyons and hillsides. Oregon to Mexico, chiefly in the coast ranges.

79. A. SPINULOSUM, Swartz, variety DILATATUM, Hornemann. (The *bristly* A., *dilated* variety.)

Frond bi- to tri-pinnate, ovate; pinnules toothed or cut, lanceolate-oblong, set obliquely on their winged rachis; lobes bristly toothed; indusium small, smooth. Scales on the stalk brown, with a dark center. 1 to 3 feet high. (*A. dilatatum*, Swartz.)

Damp woods; Oregon and eastward.

A. Orcopteris, Sav., occurs in Unalaska, but does not reach our limits.

** *Indusium round, fixed by the center.*

+ *Fronds bristly toothed; pinnæ enlarged at the base on the upper side.*

++ *Fronds pinnate, leathery; pinnæ only toothed* (cut only in No. 84); *veins not uniting at the tip.*

80. A. LONCHITIS, Swartz. (The *spear-like* A.)

Fronds scarcely stalked, linear lanceolate, very stiff and leathery;

pinnæ lanceolate, curved, an inch long, teeth dense and long, bristle-tipped; fruit-dots touching each other and near the margin. 9 to 20 inches high.

Usually at high altitudes, along streams and in clefts of wet rocks. Colorado, Utah, British Columbia and eastward. Europe and Asia. Not common.

81. A. MUNITUM, Kaulfuss. (The *armed* A.)

Stalks often a foot long. Fronds lanceolate, almost leathery; pinnæ linear-acuminate, 3 to 4 inches long, sharply and doubly serrate; bristles pressed close to the frond and pointing forward. In the typical form the fruit-dots are abundant and midway between the midrib and margin, and the rachis shaggy with reddish-brown chaff and scales. 2 to 5 feet high.

Nutka, through Oregon and California to Guadalupe Island.

82. Variety NUDATUM, Eaton. (The *bare* variety.)

Rachis and usually the stalk devoid of chaff and scales; pinnæ few, short, oblong-oval; fruit-dots few, at the ends of the uppermost pinnæ.

Yosemite (Wood), and Moore's Flat, California. A rare form.

83. Variety IMBRICANS, Eaton. (The *overlapping* variety.)

Pinnæ overlapping each other, oblong-lanceolate; fruit-dots nearer the margin; stalk with brown, shining scales, otherwise naked.

California; Red Mt. (Kellogg), Trinity River (Wood), and Sierras (Mrs. Austin).

84. Variety INCISO-SERRATUM, Eaton. (The *cut-serrate* variety.)

Frond large; pinnæ lanceolate, acuminate, deeply cut and serrate; fruit-dots scattered.

Only from British Columbia, so far.

85. A. JUGLANDIFOLIUM, Kunze. (The *walnut-leaved* A.)

Pinnæ 3 to 13, ovate-oblong or lanceolate, terminal ones the largest, all finely serrate, smooth; fruit-dots scattered in several irregular rows between the midrib and margin. Lower pinnæ stalked. 6 to 24 inches high.

Western Texas. Common farther south to Tropical America.

++ *Fronds almost or fully bi-pinnate.*

86. A. ACULEATUM, Swartz. (The *bristly* A.)

Pinnæ crowded, lanceolate from a broad base, curved, parted or divided; final divisions entire, serrate, or cut; under surface chaffy; fruit-dots nearer the midrib; stalks and rachis very chaffy. 1 to 3 feet high. In the typical form, fronds lanceolate and pinnæ enlarged at base on the upper side.

California; Santa Cruz (Bolander), Ukiah (Kellogg). Europe.

87. Variety CALIFORNICUM, Eaton. (The *Californian* variety.)

Fronds thin, narrowed at base, elongated; pinnæ cleft at the base and but slightly cut above; upper side of the base of the pinnæ not greatly enlarged. (*A. Californicum*, Eaton.)

California, Santa Cruz (Bolander), Ukiah (Kellogg).

88. Variety LOBATUM, Kunze. (The *lobed* variety.)

Fronds lanceolate; pinnæ lanceolate, base broad, divided into distinct and sessile pinnules, some of the lowest enlarged at base on the upper side. Varieties *lobatum* and *intermedium*, Hooker.)

Santa Cruz and Mendocino County, California. Europe.

89. Variety ANGULARE, Braun. (The *angled* variety.)

Fronds oblong-lanceolate, fully bi-pinnate; pinnules stalked, somewhat cut, lowest ones largest and parted. (*A. angulare*, Willdenow.)

Santa Cruz, California. In damp ravines.

90. Variety SCOPULINUM. Eaton. (The variety growing *among rocks*.)

Fronds narrowly lanceolate, short, short-stalked, almost leathery, pinnate: pinnæ ovate, an inch long, lower half lobed, upper half serrate only; fruit-dots near the midrib. May be a form of No. 93. Resembles No. 80.

Santa Cruz and Mendocino County, California, to Salt Lake City (Jones).

91. Variety BRAUNII, Koch. (*Braun's* variety.)

Fronds tapering at base, bi-pinnate; otherwise as No. 89.

Rocky Mountains and eastward. Europe.

92. Variety PROLIFERUM, Wollaston. (The *proliferous* variety.)

Fronds lanceolate, lax bi- or tri-pinnate, final divisions extremely delicate, tapering, distinctly stalked, usually with deep and widely spreading lobes, proliferous on the rachis.

San Rafael, California. Very rare.

+ + *Fronds not bristly toothed.*

93. A. MOHRIOIDES, Bory.

Fronds oblong-lanceolate, almost leathery, narrowed below, pinnate; pinnæ many, ½ to 1½ inches long, ovate or ovate-lanceolate, usually overlapping, obtuse, lobed, lobes scalloped; fruit-dots very large. Stalks chaffy. Rootstock short. About a foot high.

Mt. Eddy, California (Lemmon); Falkland Islands, Patagonia, Chili, Prince Edward's Islands. Very rare.

XV. CYSTOPTERIS, BERNHARDI. BLADDER-FERN.

Fruit-dots borne on the back of a straight branch of the free veins; indusium somewhat jagged on the edge, soon vanishing. Tufted ferns. (Greek for *bladder-fern*, from the bladdery indusium.)

About 5 species, 3 in the United States. Growing in moist and shady places.

94. C. FRAGILIS, Bernhardi. (The *frail* C.)

Fronds once- to thrice-pinnate, oblong-lanceolate; pinnæ ovate or lanceolate, acute in the typical form; secondary rachis winged; final divisions irregularly cut.

Throughout the world.

95. Variety DENTATA, Hooker. (The *toothed* variety.)

Scarcely bi-pinnate; pinnules ovate, obtuse, bluntly toothed.

Abundant in California; less common eastward. Various parts of the world.

96. Variety LACINIATA, Davenport. (The *cut* variety.)

Fronds pinnate, narrowly lanceolate; pinnæ short, broadly lanceolate, parted, divisions deeply and irregularly cut into linear or acutely toothed lobes.

California and Colorado.

In the [illegible] knowledge of these forms, it is best to indicate what may prove to be good var[illegible]

97. C. MONTANA, Bernhardi. (The *mountain* C.)
Fronds deltoid-ovate, tri-pinnate, final divisions almost again divided.
Mountains of Colorado and northward. Rare in our region.

XVI. WOODSIA, R. BROWN. WOODSIA.

Veins only forked. Our plants with pinnate, lanceolate fronds; pinnæ parted into scalloped or toothed divisions: fruit-dots near the margin. Rootstock short and creeping. Tufted ferns growing among rocks. About a foot high. (Dedicated to Joseph Woods, an English botanist.)

A genus of nearly 15 species, 7 in the United States.

98. W. SCOPULINA, Eaton. (The W. growing *among rocks*.)
Stalks quite dark, at least at base. Frond, rachis and stalks pubescent with stalked glands and flattened hairs; indusium delicate, deeply cut into several divisions which end in short hairs.
Mono Pass, California, and Oregon; east to Colorado.

99. W. OREGANA, Eaton. (The W. *from Oregon*.)
Stalk straw-colored. Fronds usually smooth; indusium minute, divided almost to the base into delicate beaded hairs; edge of frond sometimes incurved. Fertile fronds taller than the sterile.
Oregon to Lake Superior, Arizona and Colorado.

100. W. MEXICANA, Fee. (The *Mexican* W.)
Fronds smooth; teeth of the divisions half-transparent at the tip and hairy on the edge in young fronds; indusium divided into 3 to 5 narrow parts, which are cut on the edges and divided half-way down into jointed hairs.
New Mexico and southward.

SUB ORDER II.—SCHIZÆACEÆ.

XVII. ANEIMIA, SWARTZ

Fruit-dots ovate, sessile, completely surrounded by an indusium, which opens lengthwise by a slit, and has a complete ring at the top; placed in two rows one on each side of the midrib of the very narrow divisions of the two lower, long stalked branches of a panicled, pinnately divided frond.

A genus of about 27 species; mostly South American.

101. A. MEXICANA, Klotzsch. (The *Mexican* A.)
Fronds scattered, pinnate, on slender stalks; the two lower branches fertile, long stalked, glandular pubescent, bi-pinnate, densely fruited; the rest of the frond sterile, deltoid ovate, simply pinnate; pinnæ about six pairs and a larger terminal one, short stalked, broadly ovate lanceolate, almost leathery, smooth; veins parallel, close together; the veinlets running into the fine teeth on the edge of the frond. Rootstock creeping, covered with narrow, awl shaped, blackish chaff. 12 to 18 inches high.
Western Texas and New Mexico.

GLOSSARY.

Acuminate, tapering to a point.
Acute, sharp pointed.
Alternate, (see page 4.)
Awl-shaped, tapering to a fine point from a broad base.
Beaded, with the edges curved in so as to make the part seem like a bead or ball.
Bi-, twice; *bi-pinnate*, twice pinnate.
Cleft, gashed deeply.
Concave, curving inwards.
Cut, (see page 3.)
Deltoid, three cornered, with the sides of equal length.
Distant, separated from each-other.
Divided, (see page 3.)
Elliptical, oblong, with the ends gradually rounded.
Entire, with a smooth, unbroken margin.
Epidermis, the outer skin of the frond.
Erect, standing straight, not bent over nor creeping.
Fertile, fruit-bearing.
Free, not united with other veins or veinlets.
Genus, a group of different but related species.
Glandular, having protuberances or depressions which secrete a sticky fluid.
Glaucous, covered with a white powder, which rubs off easily.
Granular, covered with small grains or loose, rough bodies.
Halbert shaped, shaped like the head of a spear, with two prongs at the base pointing outwards.
Indusium, (see page 4.)
Involucre, (see page 4.)
Lacerate, deeply and irregularly cut along the edge.
Lanceolate, shaped like an egg, but with the small end tapering to a point.
Linear, three or more times longer than wide and with parallel sides. *Exp.*, a grass leaf.
Lobe, (see page 3.)
Lobed, (see page 3.)
Oblong, not three times as long as wide, and with nearly parallel sides.
Obovate, shaped like an egg with the little end down (when the leaf is held upright).
Obtuse, with a rounded or blunt point.
Opposite, (see page 4.)
Oval, shaped like an egg, but both ends of equal size.
Ovate, egg shaped, with the large end down.
Panicle, an irregularly branched flower-cluster.
Parted, (see page 3.)
Petiole, the stem of a leaf.
Pinna, plural *pinnæ*, (see page 3.)
Pinnule, (see page 3.)
Proliferous, with branches arising from branches.
Prothallium, (see page 2.)
Pubescent, with short or long hairs.
Quadri-, four times.
Rachis, (see page 3.)
Recurved, curved over upon itself.
Resinous, with waxy dots.
Rootstock, what passes for the root in ferns is really an under-ground stem, and is called by this name.
Scales, thin and papery or leathery bodies, like chaff, that clothe the rootstock and often the fronds of ferns.
Serrate, (see page 3.)
Sessile, without a stalk, and so attached directly to the place of support.
Smooth, with an even surface, without roughness.
Species, the name applied to each kind of ferns or any plants that have the same characteristics.
Spike, with the fruit or flowers situated along a common stalk and devoid of a stalk of their own.
Spore (see page 2); *Spore-case*, (see page 3.)
Stellate, star-shaped.
Sterile, barren, without fruit.
Stipe, (see page 3.)
Stria, fine parallel lines.
Tawny, dirty white or brown.
Ternate, divided in threes.
Toothed, (see page 3.)
Triangular, three-cornered.
Tri-, three times, thrice.
Truncate, ending abruptly, as if cut square across.
Tufted, growing in bunches.
Typical, the form of a species upon which the original description was based, and distinct from the descriptions of varieties afterwards discovered.
Veins, (see page 3.)
Veinlets, (see page 3), little veins.
Viscid, sticky, like molasses.
Wing, a thin or papery appendage, attached like the feather to an arrow.
Woolly, with long, twisted, matted hairs.

III.

THE OGDEN RESOLUTIONS.

The above named Resolutions, formulated by the editor of the Utah Review and by him submitted to, and passed by the late "Mission Conference of the M. E. Church" at Ogden, Utah, constitute in many respects both from the nature of the Resolutions and the method of statement, a remarkable document. It is so regarded by all parties who have given the subject any attention whatever. The editor of the Mormon Ogden Herald exhausted his vocabulary of swelling epithets in defaming the author of, and those who voted for the Resolutions. The editor of the Deseret News likewise adopted the method of warfare of those who fight for a bad cause and poured a volley of abuse upon statements that he knew could not be answered.

The *Vedas* opened its wail, with the dire and significant caption: "*What shall we do with them?*" Meaning both the resolutions and the audacious resolvers. These editors never attempted an answer to the plain statements contained in the resolutions, but tried in vain to divert attention by calling names. Other papers secular and religious quoted the resolutions with most approving words, and in reading and re-reading said resolutions we have been led to believe there are critical periods in every great moral as well as political reform. Huss and Luther led the reforms of Europe and when the latter nailed his theses to the Cathedral door, his unanswerable utterances became an electric shock, whose mighty influence is felt to-day. Men asked then "What shall we do with them?" The centuries came and are gone. Rome asks yet "What shall we do with them?" But his words were like a fire and a hammer; they burn on, they break in pieces superstition and tyranny. And so the Ogden resolutions, limited in sphere though the subject be; yet the author of that paper might well be as proud of the honest utterances contained therein, as was Luther of his Theses, and the day will come when it will be acknowledged that every sentence contained in that paper is an irrefutable shot, at an effete system of concubinage and lust. The simple fact that not even the semblance of a denial, let alone an attempt at answer has been made by the parties at interest, should be sufficient. But we wish to analyze the resolutions and point out some of the startling facts therein presented.

NOTE: A copy of these resolutions was sent to nearly every clergyman and newspaper in the United States.

Look at the first sentence, in the light of all the history, and present undeniable status of Mormonism: "The rapid growth of Mormonism in Utah is alarming," and "It is steadily increasing mainly through immigration." Now any growth mainly through attrition, without complete assimilation is dangerous, therefore "alarming." Foreigners, unnaturalized, whether "Religious fanatics," or "Political renegades;" are a dangerous element in republican territory, and society. But when it is known, by declarations of the highest judicial "Civil authority," as well as by the thousand times repeated declarations of the highest functionaries of the Mormon Church, that Mormonism is from first to last, "Hostile to our American institutions and disloyal to the United States Government," and that the leaders claim, that the Mormon Church "Circumscribes the governments of this world," and "That all other governments are unauthorized and illegal, and in rebellion against the Kingdom of God, and that God will destroy them, and especially hold the American government responsible for the death of Joseph Smith, and will destroy it." Then, to every loyal American the growth of such an institution is just cause for "alarm." Its absolute control of Utah is not a matter of doubt or possible denial, but is a matter of most dangerous and humiliating effect. An American Province ruled by an Asiatic or Turkish Pasha or Sultan, backed by the strength of the Harem, would not be more incongruous or offensive to the genius of an American institution. To be a polygamist or —— —— is sure guarantee to preferment and office. "This *is* Turkey in America."

That polygamy is "vile beyond name" whose stench reaches Heaven, needs but be mentioned. To shelter it, and its slimy spawn of creeping legitimates; a Legislature of professed Saints, composed of "Bastard Bishops," "Melchezidican Priests," and "Church hirelings," swept from the Territorial statute books all vestige of law restraining or punishing the most villainous crimes in Sodom or Gomorrah. How can any chaste or honest men "reason with polygamy." Its realm is lust, not reason. Its origin Hell, not Heaven. *It: polygamy*, should be "Stamped out." Not the polygamist. God pity the deluded men who have been too eager and quick to follow the footsteps of false leaders. That the great apostles of this systematized enslavement of women to the lustfulness of men, in the holy name of Religion, are preaching this delusion with unabated ardor, even "renewed vigor" is not to be wondered at. It is the province of Satan to urge men into greater depths of shame that they may remain his willing dupes. He has always canonized the simplest dupes and greatest sinners. "As a system professing to advance civilization and education it is a flat failure." *Its* civilization at best is Abrahamic. Abraham had just emerged from the sea of barbarism, with the worst barnacles of Heathenism clinging to him. Mormon civilization is Turkish slavery for women in this life, and Mohammedan rewards in the future. Hence, the woman who does not go through the "grease vat" with an old Turk—Mohammedan or Mormon, will rest in the Alkali grave, overgrown by Utah sage brush, world without end, while the poor slave to the Bishop's lust will awake to see Brothers Joseph and Brigham call their eighteen or twenty wives and Heaven only knows

how many other women, up from the graves of forgetfulness, to strike a dividend of posterity and possession, on the basis of renewed ability to celestialize with them. If that is not civilization and education run mad, then what is?

Mormonism has protected, and does to-day, protect and reward men called Saints and Prophets, whose hands are red with the blood of the victims of the "Mountain Meadows massacre," of "Springville" and other noted places. It were impossible that John D. Lee killed all those people whose ashes sleep in strange graves. It was only possible that the Mormon authorities could and do protect the men who could be brought to justice if the Mormon Church did not shield them.

Does Mormonism advance education or civilization? No, its object is only and mainly to gather out of all nations into Utah a people who will perpetuate practices which belong to the barbarism of Asia.

Where or how does Mormonism "Bless society?" What is society? This whole Territory wears the ban of menialism. The highest social effort is the perpetuation of one of the lowest barbaric practices. It is socialism run to destruction. It does not profess to save people from sin. It affords an open gate for unrestrained naturalism, and puts a premium on gratification. Its disgraceful nature consists in its false claim to Divine authority. It *is* "A blot upon our National escutcheon" which banner is not "Oriental," but of birth divine, under the lead of a higher civilization and a purer Christianity than ever touched the harem of Abraham or Solomon.

The question of Congressional Legislation is a serious question, the wisdom of which every *American* citizen should be careful to settle, for the good of the whole people.

Shall Utah become a state? Shall we be longer misrepresented, (to the scandal of the Nation) by a known and confessed polygamist, and he an "alien," with what he knew to be a bogus certificate of naturalization. There is not a town council in the smallest chartered town in America, where an "alien" could hold his seat twenty-four hours. There is not a legislature in North or South America where all law against "incest," "adultery," "fornication," and kindred crimes could be annulled. But here, annulled by men professing to be Saints, Revelators, Bishops and Priests, and these laws abrogated by them as a part of their work in building up the so-called Kingdom of God. Abrogated to shield law breakers and to protect the villainous spawn of polygamy. Men so devoid of loyalty, decency, justice and good sense, should no longer be entrusted with the sacred rights of freemen or the power to do evil in the name of the law. Let men who love American institutions rule America.

That the women, who are dupes to the lusts of men in the name of religion, deserve commiseration, is not a question. Of the men who would befoul an insane asylum with polygamy, what can be said? Women deserve protection, when they are under legal disability and their offspring should be cared for and fathered by the hand of a merciful Nation. Let the estates which have been gathered by polygamists, be divided and settled upon the unfortunates whom they have been too ready to involve

in irretrievable misery and shame. Draw a curtain of supreme charity over the riven, families the broken hearts and crushed hopes of the deluded sufferers.

"Tis human to err," "Tis Divine to forgive," "With malice toward none but pity toward all." The Resolutions declare "Deepest sympathy for all and the keenest interest in the welfare and happiness of the deluded masses of the Territory."

All should desire "Wise Legislation, free schools, an open Bible, a free pulpit, a free press and a free platform or discussion." Who can honestly fear the light? Let the light in, let it shine. Let error and wrong-doing cease and righteousness and peace cover the whole earth.

CONVERT.

———o———

IV.

AN APPEAL FROM UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. —, 1881.

To the Ministers of the ——— Church in the United States:

DEAR BRETHREN:—The undersigned, ministers of the various Christian denominations in Salt Lake City, hereby earnestly ask your attention to the following important statements concerning Mormonism:

1. Out of a total population of 143,000 in Utah, about 110,000 are adherents of Mormonism. Of the anti-Mormon minority, only a small per cent. render us active aid in our endeavors to establish Christian homes in the place of the foul system of polygamy which prevails in Utah. Hence, we greatly feel the need of your sympathy, prayers, and efforts.

2. Mormonism is no longer confined to Utah, but already holds the balance of power in Idaho, and has gained a strong foothold in Wyoming, Arizona, and Southern Colorado.

3. Although there has been a strict law against polygamy upon the United States statute-book for more than eighteen years, only two persons have been convicted under it, and it is practically a dead letter because of its defects.

4. In this matter we believe you can give us valuable help. The Anti-Polygamy law of Congress, in order to accomplish its intended results, needs to be amended in the following respects:

(1.) So that the living together of the parties—or *cohabitation*, to use a legal term—shall be the proof of bigamy or polygamy, instead of the ceremony of marriage, because the latter is performed in secret within the walls of the Endowment House, in the presence of faithful Mormons only, and no one of these will bear testimony to the fact.

(2.) So that polygamy shall be a continuous crime, instead of being allowed, as now, to expire within three years by a statute of limitation.

(3.) So that the women shall be equally punishable with the men for this offence.

(4.) So that the accessories to the polygamous marriage shall be equally punishable with the principals.

(5.) So that the jury list may be increased to 400.

(6.) So that adultery, seduction, lewd and lascivious cohabitation, and kindred offences may be punishable, as in the States and other Territories of the Union.

Now, may we ask that you will help us by seeing that these facts and considerations

ire brought at once to the attention of the Members of Congress from the various districts n which you live, to the end that they may be interested in securing for us, *at the approaching session of Congress*, such legislation as will at once and forever put a stop to he further spread of polygamy.

Yours, in behalf of Christian homes and American institutions.

DANIEL S. TUTTLE,
Bishop of Utah.
R. M. KIRBY,
Pastor of St. Mark's Episcopal Church.
L. SCANLAN,
Vicar-Gen'l of the Catholic Church in Utah.
D. J. McMILLIN,
Supt. Presbyterian Mission Work in Utah.
G. D. B. MILLER,
Head-Master St. Mark's School.
R. G. McNIECE,
Pastor First Presbyterian Church.
LEWIS A. RUDISILL,
Pastor of Methodist Church.
D. L. LEONARD,
Supt. Congregational Mis'n Work in Utah.
THEOPHILUS B. HILTON,
President Salt Lake Seminary.
C. M. ARMSTRONG,
Pastor St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

V.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

THE leading article in the *North American Review* for January, contains the judgments of five of the most distinguished American authorities upon "The Moral Responsibility of the Insane." Just at present this subject occupies a very prominent place in the minds of the American people; but quite apart from its momentary interest, as connected with the extraordinary trial now in progress in Washington, the problem of determining the fact of insanity, and fixing the limits of the responsibility of the insane, is one that in itself possesses an irresistible attraction for every generous mind. The wreck and ruin of Intellect appeals at once to our highest sympathies, and to whatever is noblest in human curiosity. The authors selected for the discussion of this subject are Drs. Beard and Seguin, of New York, Dr. Elwell, of Cleveland, Dr. Jewell, of Chicago, and Dr. Folsom, of Boston. The other articles in the January number of the *Review* are as follows: "The New Political Machine," by Wm. Martin Dickson; "Shall Women Practice Medicine?" by Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi; "The Geneva Award and the Insurance Companies," by G. B. Cole; and "A Chapter of Confederate History," by F. G. Ruffin. The announcement is made that the February number of the *Review*, to be issued January 15th, will contain Part III. of the "Christian Religion" series of articles, and that it is to be a very able defence of the Christian faith.

THE *Unitarian Review* for December is, as usual, replete with ably written articles upon current topics. The table of contents embraces the following subjects: I. "Communism," by Rev. Heber Newton, D. D.; II. "Private Wealth and Public Welfare," by Hon. Edw'd Atkinson; III. "Dr. James on the Feeling of Effort," by W. M. Salter; IV. "Editors' Note Book: Dr. Hosmer at Meadville—The Opportunity and Responsibility of the Clergy in regard to Civil Service Reform—The Oakes Ames Memorial Hall—Capital and Labor;" V. "Things at Home and Abroad," by Mrs. Martha P. Lowe; VI. "Notes from England," by Rev. John Page Hopps; VII. "Review of Current Literature." Terms, $3 a year. Publication office, 141 Franklin St., Boston.

THE contents of the *Missionary Review* for January and February, 1882, are as follows: I. "Cruel Rites of the Heathen;" II. "Mission Policy—Blantyre;" III. "Review of Foreign Missions in 1880-1881;" IV. "Shall this World be Evangelized in 20 Years?" V. "Women's Mission Boards and Work;" VI. "Inter Seminary Missionary Alliance;" VII. "Week of Prayer;" VIII. "Field Notes;" IX. "Recent

Converts;" X. "Gifts and Legacies;" XI. "Movements of Missionaries;" XII. "Africa—Explorations," etc., etc.; XIII. "Love Tokens; XIV. "Sailing of Missionaries;" XV. "Death Notices of Missionaries;" XVI. "Missionary Periodicals;" XVII. "To Our Subscribers;" XVIII. "Book and Literary Notices." Terms, $1.50 per annum, in advance. Published at Princeton, New Jersey.

WHAT THEY THINK OF US.

The UTAH REVIEW is replete with a number of well-written articles on popular subjects. The last number of THE REVIEW is one of the best yet issued, and should have a wide circulation.—Southern Utah Times.

The contents are varied and interesting. It is neatly printed on excellent paper, has a corps of good writers, and comes at $2.00 a year. It will, no doubt, be strongly anti-Mormon.—California Christian Advocate.

The Journal of which Mr. Hilton is the chief inspiration is doing efficient work for the right in polygamy-cursed Utah.—Evanston Index.

The UTAH REVIEW holds on its way enlarged and improved.—Missionary Review, Princeton, N. J.

The UTAH REVIEW, Prof. T. B. Hilton, editor, has made its appearance since our last issue. We welcome our new contemporary, and wish it all the success its excellence merits.—Anti-Polygamy Standard.

The UTAH REVIEW is a welcome visitor to our table. It numbers among its contributors some of the best minds of Utah. The editor and publisher should justly be proud of their efforts in producing a first-class Western magazine.

The UTAH REVIEW Vol. I, No. III., is upon our table. The contents are interesting and will be enjoyed by all thinking people. "The Lords and the Land Bill," is discussed briefly by Charles W. Pearson. "A Walk and Talk About Pompeii" is a graphic picture of this resurrected city. "En route from Indian Territory to Chicago" is an interesting letter by Frances E. Williard. The article by O. J. Hollister, "A Wonderful Country," is one of the best of this clever writer. The most valuable and important article is entitled "Political Assassination," written by the editor, Rev. T. B. Hilton. We wish the UTAH REVIEW success and think it will achieve it. The editor, Prof. Hilton, is a strong thinker and a brilliant writer, and by education and experience is thoroughly prepared for his work.

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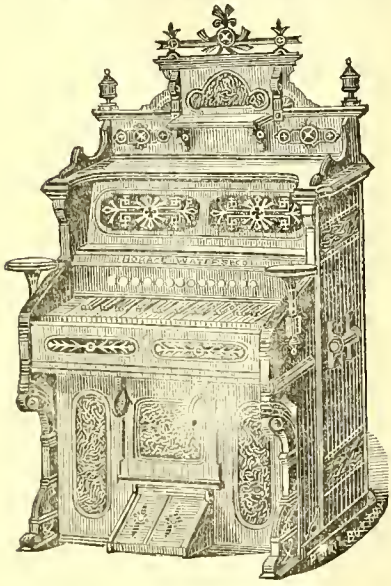

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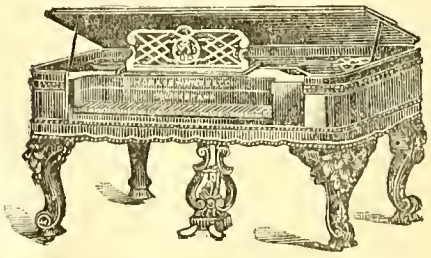

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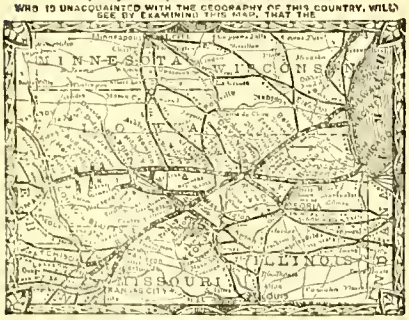

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